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# VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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### A FLOWER AUCTION.

Who will buy pansies? There are her eyes, Dew soft and tender, Love in them lies. Who will buy roses? There are her lips, And there is the nectar That Cupidon sips. Who will buy lilies? There are her cheeks, And there is the sly blush That maidhood bespeaks.

WILLIAM BLACK.

### MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

HE common hardy periwinkle, Vinca minor, has become so widely disseminated. and is, withal, so useful a plant that few are not acquainted with it. It is very frequently called myrtle, and is one of the best plants for shady places, covering the ground under trees, and is very commonly found in cemeteries, places to which it is well adapted. Its bright blue flowers are quite distinct in form and the resemblance except in color, of the Madagascar species will be immediately noticed. Vinca major with its larger leaves has the same trailing habit as the common periwinkle, but the plant now illustrated on this page is low growing and erect, bearing its flowers in the axils of the leaves and at the extremities of the stems. The flowers are borne throughout the summer. It is a very neat plant, with clean, smooth,

shiny leaves, and is interesting for the greenhouse and window. It is a perennial but the flowers are produced most freely on young plants, and as it is easily raised from seed it is better to raise a stock of plants each season than to carry them over. The flowers are white with a pink eye or center, and quite attractive. There is no particular trouble to germinate the seeds or to raise the plants.

The plants should be potted in good substantial fresh soil, be given a good

light, the nearer the glass the better, to keep them stocky; a heat of 60° to 70° is suitable, and by keeping them growing without a check strong plants can be made which will bloom abundantly. Besides the name given it is sometimes called old maid, and cape periwinkle. Its botanical name is Vinca rosea. The name vinca or pervinca, a slightly different form, was the one used for this plant by Pliny, and from which it is easy to perceive how we get our name periwinkle. Those who are looking for pretty window and conservatory plants should give a trial to the Madagascar periwinkle.

FLORICULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

HE object of this paper and others that may follow, is to say something bearing directly upon floriculture in the South

When it is considered that the South has innumerable and great advantages over the North, it is a strange fact that, taking the year round, there are ten cultivated flowers in the North to one in the South. The very ease with which flowers may be had in the South is one of the reasons why they are not more extensively grown. Another reason is that so large a part of the year is suitable to outdoor flowers, and they are so easily grown then, that Southern people do not take the pains they ought to have them the year round.



However this may be, it is true that there is a growing love for all kinds of flowers in the South. But there is great need for information among our people, as to the mode of their culture. While there are many things to be found in catalogues and flower books published in the North, which are applicable in any and every climate, there are other things which are totally inapplicable; and the Southern florist who undertakes to grow flowers by the direction of Northern books, will either make many egregious failures, or he will do a great many unnecessary and expensive things. I have lived

in all parts of the South, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Ohio River, and I know that wherever a good florist is found in the South he is one who has had to learn by that hardest of all methods, experience, how to succeed.

I remember in several instances how plants, which needed and had in the North special treatment, were sent to me and absolutely rebelled against the same treatment from my hands. I have almost believed sometimes that plants know when they are in the sunny South. I have always been successful with all kinds of flowers, but on one occasion I ordered a number of exotic bulbs from a Northern nursery. I only remember the agapanthus. I followed the directions to the letter in their treatment, yet year after year passed and there were no flowers. I gave up, and in the late fall in cleaning my conservatory for the winter, I dug a trench in the garden and placed these bulbs in carelessly. In a little while they were out of my mind. I had only buried them to make a truce with my conscience, for I did not like to seem to throw away plants which had cost me so much money and labor. The next spring and summer the product of that trench was a marvel of beauty, and the admiration of crowds who came to see it.

I am satisfied that a large proportion of bulbs which are kept under cover in the North the year round, could be grown in the highest perfection here by being planted in the open ground and then given a slight protection by way of covering during the months of January and February. The fact is that a large number of the finest flowers claim for their habitat different parts of the earth, which are, in climate, more like the South than the North. And it is like coming home, to these flowers, when they are managed intelligently in the South. Flowers are very wise, and they know as well as we the different angles of the sun's rays, and they know, too, the difference between the confinement of a greenhouse and perfect freedom of the soil and a covering whose rafters are the constellations and whose protection is the canopy of heaven,

There is need, too, that our people cultivate greater varieties of flowers. While flowers are innumerable almost as to families, it is true that those to be seen in Southern gardens may be counted on the fingers of the hand. An average garden in the South has roses, may be a few lilies-Lilium candidum, a spiræa, several cape jasmines, gardenia, some verbena, and in the way of annuals petunias or phlox. A few years ago it was an astonishment to well informed people when they saw in my yard hundreds of species.

It is my object to encourage a wider study and a more extensive cultivation of flowers in the South. To this end I shall try to give some information that I have gained by experience. Flowers are educators, and they never educate toward evil. In my own mind they are associated with mother, home and heaven.

W. A. M.

## OUTWITTING JACK FROST.

CHAPTER II.

THE public is much more appreciative of a display of flowers in the spring than at any other time. Any amateur's yard that has beautiful flowers blooming in it at all possible seasons is certain to have many admirers, but the high tide of admiration is reached when the vard is aflame with early spring tulips, daffodils and hyacinths. It is then that troops of children gaze wistfully at the forbidden beauties as they go by to school; then that the passing stranger stops to look long on the gorgeous array before him; and then that the yard is daily visited by young and by old, by those who love flowers and by those who are usually indifferent to them. Nearly every visitor vows to have a few beds of early spring flowers the next year for his very own. And, if the flowers could be secured by planting the bulbs just then or paying liberally for them at the time they are seen in bloom, nine-tenths of these vows would be kept. But it is "out of sight out of mind," with flowers as with other things. An early display of flowers always means a thorough preparation the fall before, just when most people think least about garden making. No tiny seedling or dormant bulb can be expected to grow quickly into a plant sturdy and vigorous enough to face the early spring's inclement weather-weather that may be fair and balmy as the South one day, snowing, freezing or sleeting, or blowing a perfect gale the next. Fortunately we have plants that when once well established are of almost arctic hardiness. These plants, herbaceous, shrubby or bulbous, will give us a constant succession of bloom from the time the backbone of winter is broken until the last frost is gone and summer is at our door.

The single snowdrop, the earliest flower of all, blooms in the first mild days of middle winter, usually after the severest weather of the season has passed. Here I expect the snowdrops under evergreens and in sheltered nooks to appear some time between the 20th and 30th of January. We are not safe from frosts until the latter part of April, but we are never without flowers after the first appearance of snowdrops, making full three months of spring flowers possible in the latitude of Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the far North, with its severer winters and more abrupt change of seasons, this period of spring flowers may be cut in half, but even six weeks of flowers in an otherwise dreary season are well worth working for, not only because they come in such a welcome time, but because nature displays herself in exquisite forms and intense and vivid colorings of these her first and favorite children.

Our country is so great, and its climate so diversified, it is impossible to give an inflexible rule as to time of blooming. Choice of location alone widely influences time of blooming. Flowers of the same variety, in the same yard, often bloom two weeks earlier in a sheltered corner than those in the more exposed beds. Experience teaches me it is important to give as sheltered a location as possible to even the hardiest of plants, and to mulch liberally all bulbs or other plants standing on the open lawn, that are wanted for early bloom. The mulch and the shelter protect the roots from quick alternations of freezing and thawing and act and sleet. I find, also, there is a great difference in the amount of actual freezing the open blooms of different varieties will stand without injury. A severe freeze will "cook" the blossoms of tulips, narcissus and jonquils, while it will not injure open blooms of snowdrops, Scilla Sibirica, glory of the snow, crocus, hyacinths, pansies, violets and forsythias. These more easily injured flowers should be protected by some light covering, in unusually severe weather, or one may lose all their beauty by one night's

The pure white bloom of the snowdrop is quickly followed by the crocus, bulbocodium, Scilla Sibirica, pansy and winter aconite, which are as closely followed by violets, Duc van Thol tulips. Roman hyacinths and chionodoxa; after these come the bulk of spring bulbs, tulips, hyacinths, muscari, etc., the early shrubs, forsythias, Pyrus Japonica, exochordias, flowering almonds, etc., the old and new garden favorites, Vinca minor, or running myrtle, Alyssum saxatile, various anemones, iris, aubretias, hellebores, hardy primroses, saxifrages, etc., and the modest flowers of the wildwood, hepaticas, bloodroots, houstonias, and others; space would fail us to name them or describe them, but to me from middle to late spring is the feast of flowers I most enjoy. I revel in their bright colors and warm hues. I want to see masses and lines, borders and groups of them everywhere. I am tired of winter's somber robes and neutral tints, tired of having my flowers doled out to me a few potsful at a time. I am heartsick for a wealth of bloom that will still leave me rich in flowers after I have divided with the children, the sick and the aged, and with my less fortunate neighbors, and glad I am that this result can be so easily secured by a little effort on my LORA S. LAMANCE.

#### A FLOWER CRANK.

HO ever saw anybody succeed with flowers that did not was not what is called nowadays a "crank." I don't see how we ever got along without this word crank. Everyone with a peculiarity is a crank. My husband calls me a flower crank-I think I must be one for I dearly love flowers, and I date way back to childhood when I first received James Vick's catalogue. I remember his telling some funny things about his going to Europe with one of his sons, his not knowing what some one said and his son interpreting for him. I never saw a paper or magazine devoted to flowers in those days, so I read and re-read the catalogue. Everything in that catalogue was described, color, height and culture, right there where the flower was illustrated. It seems to me the catalogues do not pay so much attention to that as he used to. Now I have my Magazine and I devour that as eagerly as a tramp would his breakfast. I have my hobbies, too; one year it is roses, the next something else. This year it is bulbs. I wanted everything in the catalogue; I marked what I thought I must have, but alas! I had to leave out lots of them. My purse is so slim and wants so many.

My montbretias especially pleased me this summer; they gave more satisfaction than gladioli. Each bulb sent up four or five flower stalks, bloomed longer and increased rapidly. I took the small bulbs off and planted round like a blanket in breaking the force of raw winds the edge of pot that had another plant in it.

Am going to keep them growing all winter to hasten their growth to blooming size. Is that

I want to tell the readers of my rose bed, my success and my failure. For the bed I had the soil removed three feet and stone put in the bottom of the excavation, then a mixture of straw. sand, manure and garden soil. I planted one hundred and eighty-six roses. My bed cost me twelve dollars. Several years it grew and was beautiful. Such roses. Many declared they looked as if they were grown in a greenhouse. I told my husband that the bed needed fertilizing, and before I knew it he had drawn and deposited several inches of chip dirt (I should think at least six inches) in all stages of decomposition, from sawdust to large chips. When I saw it I said "Oh my!" I knew I could never remove all that dirt, and he protested that it was just the thing for my roses, and would soon rot. I have been picking the large chips from that bed for two years and every time I touch the soil out they tumble as thick as ever. The soil is as dry as a desert and all under ground covered with mold or some fungus. Nearly all the roses have succumbed. This year I made a new bed with well rotted manure and some clay, no especial work; and I intend to see that no chips go near that bed.

LETTIE.

#### FLOWERS IN A CITY BACK YARD.

THIS is the way a city lady, an invalid, whose name is illustrious in our country's history, managed to have flowers. The story is told in her own words.

"When I came here this yard was one big brick, it wasn't fired, only sun-dried. There wasn't a blade of grass or even a weed. I thought I would have something to enrich it and, above all, sand to lighten it. But I found sand 'ruled in the market' about as high as gold dust, and what I wanted would cost a king's ransom. So I had to do something else. I never had anything carried off the place. All the cinders were sifted out and the ashes dug in all over the yard. Of course, being coal ashes, they didn't enrich the soil, their effect was only mechanical-they did lighten it. Then whatever was left from the table I buried in the yard. with all the parings of the vegetables and every scrap of every kind which could not be used in the house. Fish skins and bones are particularly good. When weeds began to grow I pulled them up and buried them. Things you would never think of are good for flower beds. My very finest nasturtiums grew where I buried the kitchen door mat!"

Her biographer adds: "The wall of the next house is so near that the sun never shines upon a narrow strip under the south dining room windows, and in this shady place she had lovely fuchsias which she petted in the house in winter and they grew very large and were seldom without blossoms. The farthest corner of all, damp and dark, was beautiful with great ferns, and in the tiny clothes yard where the afternoon sun shines, were borders gay with flowers; sometimes long vines of brilliant red and yellow nasturtiums even crept over the bit of greensward which belonged to the clothes reel. She could not bear the motion of a carriage, but she could work very gently ten minutes in her flower beds, then go into the house and lie down and rest, and thus bravely worked her way back to health." Dansville, N. Y.

FANNY B. JOHNSON.

## BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY.

THEN the December number of the Magazine came the first thing that caught my notice was "Brazilian morning glory." Now, I am very much interested in that vine; and as I have the honor of first bringing it into notice anything favorable written of it pleases me. I got a few seeds and planted one in a milk can in the house in March, it came up in a few days and in April I set it near a corner of the house and a tall cross fence. After transplanting it something stepped on it, and broke it off just at the ground. I was terribly disturbed about it, but took the vine, which was about ten inches high, and filling a tumbler with wet sand, put the vine in it. In two weeks the tumbler was full of roots. I turned sand and all out just where the vine had been first planted. It grew, and in August was the largest, most luxuriant vine I had ever seen, with leaves that would cover the largest plate in the house, large bunches of rosy flowers measuring four inches across, and odd looking seed pods. The middle of August we had a severe storm that raged all night, and destroyed nearly everything in the garden. Brazilian morning glory suffered with the rest, but began growing and blooming again, and ripened a quantity of seed. I wrote to an Eastern florist of it and he bought all the seed



up here all over the place, just like common | the fall. And what can be more fragrant or morning glories. It is now the 17th of December, and there are hundreds of seeds, just coming up; they come up every month in the year, for we never have ice many days at a time. I had two vines on a pecan tree, which is about forty feet high; the top was covered with vines, and I do not exaggerate when I say thousands of flowers. I gathered ten pounds of seed from them, and I expect there are five pounds still on the tree. The whole vine, leaf, tendrils and stems, are all covered with fine short red hairs. and though bugs, caterpillars and other vermin may destroy cabbage, tomatoes, or other things, these vines are free from pests of any kind. I write this from my own experience with it. I have mailed seeds to many floral friends in almost every State of the Union, in Dakota and Washington, and they have grown and bloomed there well, and in Michigan and Massachusetts they have done the same; there is, therefore, no doubt that the plants can be successfully raised in all parts of the country. If any one wants a vine that will be grand to shut off the rays of the summer sun let them try Brazilian morning glory. MARGARET E. CAMPBELL. Louisiana.

WESTWARD, HO!

GLIMPSE of Western Washington at this season of the year would undoubtedly be quite refreshing to Eastern, snowbound people. While you are drawing more closely around your firesides and shivering in your heavy furs, we are still reveling in green fields and flowers. Although winter is upon us, it does not come in such severe and vigorous shape, and though later on we may have a week or two of cold and snowy weather, it will be so mild and gentle that it will be only a relief from the dull monotony of our rainy season, and it will not affect perceptibly the aspect of our fields and gardens. At the present time, which is one week before Christmas, my garden is still gay with pansies; roses are green and growing and, indeed, a couple of bushes have a few buds on that are showing the pink color of their flowers. I have just gathered a handful of Marguerite carnations that are almost in bloom; these, placed in a glass of water will expand, and give color and fragrance to my room for a week or two; here, also, is a creamy auricula with a crimson eye that will bear them company. Plants of self-sown phlox are still growing, and godetias, also self-sown, are two inches high, but I cannot tell how they will come out in the spring, as these are new plants to me, having

tried them for the first time this summer; we have all admired them very much, and will be pleased if they prove hardy enough to go through our winter, as they will then bloom so much earlier in the spring.

I am trying an experiment with sweet peas; I sowed some the last of October and they are two inches high now and look well; I feel sure that they will come through all right as I have frequently transplanted them in the spring from self-sown seed. As I shall make two sowings of them in the spring I shall have an abundance of sweet pea bloom from earliest spring until very late in

give more color or delight than a handful of sweet peas?

I shall, also, leave some gladiolus and dahlia bulbs in the garden this winter to see how they will come out; the gladiolus are still green and I think they will not suffer any. Kenilworth ivy is growing and blooming vigorously on the south side of a ten-foot stump, which it bids fair to take complete possession of before long. A lovely fragrant wallflower that bloomed early last March is at present showing flower heads, and will, I presume, bloom earlier the coming spring; and what a wealth of bloom it will have, as I have just counted sixty perfect heads of flower buds, while innumerable branches will grow and bloom later. On the north side of that row of currant bushes is a long row of crimson auriculas that will be a perfect mass of bloom early in February, their green velvety leaves now making a rich background for the lower growing pansies immediately in front of them. But to tell you of all the green and growing buds and flowers which we are still enjoying would require too much space in your valuable columns for, in fact, vegetation here seems never, at any season, to be wholly at rest. I hope in future to report still more

MRS. L. M.

#### THE GOOSEBERRY.

GENERALLY the foreign sorts of goose-berries have been found so difficult to grow free from mildew that their culture has been largely given up in this country. Fortunately, however, we have a good list of American sorts to choose from which are ordinarily hardy and free from disease. Formerly I have been quite successful in growing several native sorts of gooseberries, and for a few years before changing my location grew considerable quantities for market.

To be successful with the gooseberry requires someskill and judgment. In locating the gooseberry plat, select, if possible, a location where the sun will not send its scorching rays full upon the bushes much past midday. The soil should be neither too wet nor too dry, a moist soil well underdrained, so no water will stand about the roots at any season, is preferable. Work the soil deep-no danger of going too deep-and add a liberal dressing of barn manure and work it into the soil before setting the plants. Keep up the fertility afterwards by fall applications of manure and spading it in between the rows. Mulch heavily in summer.

Prune the vines quite severely after the plants have been set a few years; this will give large fruit. Keep the gooseberry worms in check by applying white hellebore, first as soon as the eggs are found after the leaves put out in spring. In ten days go over them again, applying the poison in water; a spoonful of hellebore to a pail of water, using a force pump and sprayer which will send the water with some force among the leaves, the object being to wet all the foliage, especially that on the under part of the plants, as the larger portion of the eggs is laid by the parent fly on the under side of the lower leaves. One or two applications after the fruit is gathered should be given, to destroy later broods of these insects.

#### CALLA LILY IN THE HOUSE.

HOPE a large number of the readers of Vick's Magazine took the advice you gave them in the October issue regarding dry bulbs of the calla lily. I will give you my experience with them. I have for a number of years past raised a few callas in the house each winter and have sometimes had a few very small and half starved looking flowers from them; at times I have planted out the bulbs in the ground in the summer and again have laid the pots on their sides in a shady place to dry off the bulbs, but my efforts have never been successful. No matter how I have treated the bulbs in summer, the results have been so poor that I have felt like never making another effort. Last September I thought I would try once more, and if not successful, give up growing them. I sent out to California for a few dry bulbs; when they arrived I found they were very large ones but they looked so dried up that I thought it would be months before they would grow large enough to bloom. They have now been planted less than three months and every bulb has a glorious flower, with other buds in sight. I planted them in quart pots and in the richest soil I had, have given them plenty of sheep manure water; some of the flower stalks have grown forty inches high (from the pot) and the flowers have measured 7 x 8 inches. Altogether they have been the most satisfactory flowers of this winter so far.

#### THE CYCLAMEN.

ALWAYS loving this plant, so famous for its blooming qualities in greenhouse and parlor, and always buying it-we yet were signally unsuccessful in its culture for many years. We used in this time to envy much the more fortunate ones who seemed to have no lack of that success, and many a time gazed covetously through the panes of some window out of which peeped at us the biggest, brightest and loveliest blossoms of this much to be desired plant, wishing never so vainly that we had half the skill the owner possessed. It was some years before we found out the reason why we had failed, and then set to work over again, with the best possible result.



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

It seems that not making special inquiry, and failing to notice others planting, we had covered the crown of the bulb completely when potting it with the soil-however well prepared, and just as the florist advised-and hence, from this apparently simple mistake, soon saw the speedy decline of our plant, as everybody who knows anything about the matter must readily admit. It was a lucky day for us, when better enlightened upon the subject, we set our bulbs, large or small, with their surface or crown well out of the ground and grew successfully the flowers we loved.

Cyclamen are very easily grown from the seed, although large fine bulbs or tubers obtained from the florist will of course insure earlier and greater quantity of blooms. In seed planting, sow in the early spring not later than The soil must be rich—well rotted manure and leaf mold and plenty of sand. Cover the seeds not more than an eighth of an inch, place in gentle heat and do not allow them to become too dry or on the other hand be kept constantly soaked with water. In a few weeks they will make their appearance, tiny bulblets already, and when they have made a leaf or two they should be picked out carefully and transplanted into small pots, always allowing about one-third of the bulb exposed-changing constantly into larger pots that they may become thrifty, good sized bulbs by winter, when they will need plenty of good light-nearest the glass is always best-and an occasional application of liquid manure. Seedling bulbs raised in this will furnish a few flowers the first winterand, kept on as larger grown bulbs from year to year, will furnish, when well grown, from fifty to a hundred flowers-in very large bulbs.

The roots or bulbs, which are round flatish tubers, are easily obtained at the seed stores or from florists in the autumn. The plant is a winter bloomer and hence autumn is the season for planting large bulbs. The tubers may be planted in any light, rich soil, only one tuber

should be placed in a pot, which should be at least three times larger than the root planted. In the spring, or after the flowers fade, gradually withhold water—the tuber may be allowed to dry, but must never be allowed to shrivel. The tubers may remain in the pots until time for replanting when they can be reset for winter.

Cyclamen Persicum is perhaps the most beautiful of all the family with its many varieties. The leaves are variously heart shaped, deep green with pale gray or white markings. flowers, standing upon tall slender stems, well up from the leaves, which form the beautiful base, are usually white blotched with crimson, but are often of many shades of red, pink and white.

H. K.

#### AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

F All the great series of International Congresses which will form so important a feature of the Exposition, the Agricultural Congresses stand among the highest in interest and importance. Agriculture is the basal industry of the world. In it more men are engaged than in any other calling. On its development and prosperity civilization largely depends. It has been well said that "the test of national welfare is the intelligence and prosperity of the farmer."

In recent times the problem which confronts farmers, as individuals and as a class, have been greatly modified. The calling is feeling the effects of direct, intelligent and persistent care on the part of governments and scientific investigators, as well as the benefits of the accumulated experience of the past. Inventive skill has revolutionized almost all mechanical appliances used in the art of practical farming. The marvelous development of facilities for communication and transportation has made success dependent, not alone on conditions of soil and climate or localized demand. The surplus agricultural products of almost any part of the earth affect the demand of the whole civilized world.

With many evidences of increased intelligence and of prosperity among multitudes of farmers, there is also widespread agricultural depression, and much of unrest and discontent among large numbers of farmers.

It is the purpose of this great International Congress to bring together for conference and discussion from many countries those who, from official position, long continued investigation, or practical and successful experience, shall be best able to report upon the condition of the industry in their own lands, and to suggest the wisest and best means for removing obstacles, securing greater success, and improving the material, social, intellectual and moral conditions of those connected with Agriculture as land owners, working farmers or laborers.

The topics to be discussed must, in the necessities of the case, be of broad and general nature; those which concern principles rather than details of practice, and must not include those of partisan political character. Conference and discussion, and not controversy, will be the work of these Congresses.

Aside from the general questions of interest to all, the topics of discussion are grouped in seven general divisions, the titles of which sufficiently explain their nature. These are:

- General Farm Culture.
- Animal Industry.
- Horticulture
- Agricultural Organizations and Legislation.
  - Agricultural Education and Investigation.
  - Good Roads
  - Household Economics.

The meetings of the Agricultural Congresses will be held in the Art Institute Building, on the Lake Front Park, near the center of the city of Chicago. This building will have two large audience rooms for the principal meetings of the Congresses, and more than twenty smaller rooms which can be used for the smaller meetings required for the consideration of special The Agricultural Congresses are appointed to begin on Monday, October 16th, 1893, and are expected to extend through the greater part of the two weeks following.

#### OUR SUNFLOWERS.

SCAR WILDE was not the first disciple of sunflowers; my father planted the ancestors of those in our vegetable garden years before either Oscar or I saw the light of the sun. And ever since they have sprung up like weeds above the corn, beans and other vegetables; as many as were allowed to stand at hoeing time grew, branched and turned their yellow and brown discs to their sun-god; a perpetual delight to his children.

For several weeks last summer they were the brightest bit of our little flower garden. Often did I see passers-by and city folks pause to admire their sunny faces, that nodded and smiled so cheerily to them across the green lawn. One day a friend, passing her summer in the neighborhood, called and admired the sunflowers so much that I cut her a bouquet of them from the branches where the flowers were not larger than a coffee cup. As we talked I noticed a young miss leaning on the fence and I said to Bertha, "Is she waiting for you?" "I never saw her before in my life," she replied.

We continued our conversation, but the little maiden lingered still; and at last it occurred to me she was longing for some of those sunflowers. "Would you like a bunch of those sunflowers?" I asked. "Oh yes;" was the quick answer. I cut a large bunch and, when I put



them into her hand at the gate, the smiles and dimples that chased themselves over her face, the delighted look in the bonny blue eyes of the stranger maiden, seemed to me plenty of thanks without spoken ones. I hardly know which received the most pleasure, for I am sure her evident delight for what cost me but a few steps has made a warm spot in my heart that will linger for many days.

I cannot remember when a multitude of sunflowers did not greet me every summer with their bright faces; but the sight was a new and rare one to the little stranger. We met and passed each other in a moment on the road of life, but a humble sunflower lighted our passage,

and both were helped, giver as well as receiver.

It is the little every day things that make or mar life. If we should give freely of what costs us nothing would not the world be a pleasanter abiding place? And we should have returned to us "full measure, pressed down and running

#### THE DREAM-ISLES.

In dreams I sail to charmed isles
Where Fate ne'er frowns but Fortune smiles;
Where golden suns of Peace and Love
Shine all the happy days above,
Dispelling in the blissful air
Each carking ghost of Doubt and Care.
Those isles are not so far away

But one may go there any day, Sail there, through sunshine or through snowing, To hear the flutes of Fancy blowing.

There lotus lilies sail the seas
In pearly, perfumed argosies,
Dispensing such rare freightage sweet
As never yet brought fairy fleet
Of breeze-sped clouds from far Cathay
To breathe a balm round summer day.
The whole, delightsome, lily fleet
Rocks in each soft wave's rythmic beat,
As Hebe's face rocks on the billow
Of Love's life-tide, his heart her pillow.

There fall no wearying vexing rains, But bird-songs, in bright tangled skeins, Come spinning from the upper sky Where float the mists of melody. Those thrilling songs of Nature sweet The listening hills with joy repeat.

Hearing, my heart takes up the strain, And seems to wake to youth again; And tender thoughts come following after, As echoes mimic happy laughter.

There, too, in legions varied, vast, Friends troop up from the shad'wy past, Each brings a reminiscent joy; A soulful sweet that will not cloy; Forgiveness for aught done amiss; Wrongs of past days made right in this, And ever in the heart-some train Mine eyes seek for no friend in vain. All, all are there; their fond eyes telling The love which mine own heart is swelling.

Oh! in that fair enchanted land, Blithe breezes blow on every hand; Each loved one finds health, wealth and fame; The guerdon of an honored name; And Fancy's fairy, fitful key Gives each one what his wish may be.

Who would not go by day or night
Unto this land of rare delight,
When, e'en without his wish or knowing,
The dreamer's boat is thither blowing!

In that green land the world we knew Is once more honest, earnest, true; No Evils lift up hydra heads To blight Right's blossoms in their beds; But Aspiration points the way To dawning of a better day.

Oh 'tis a million, million miles
To margins of those charmed isles;
But we, swift to that solace swinging,
Find Lethe from the sharp world's stinging.

DART FAIRTHORNE.

#### RAISING PLANTS FROM SEEDS.

I WONDER how many luckless amateurs will fail with their seeds again this year, and how many seedsmen will be unjustly blamed for such failures. Many persons think it so difficult to raise plants from seed that they will not make even one effort to do so; others have been so discouraged by first failures that they are reluctant to make a second attempt. The pity of it is that most of them who would like to raise flowers from the seed and fail, are unable to purchase plants, and so are compelled to do without the beautiful flower evangels altogether.

The trouble with many beginners is that they imagine seeds may be sown in any fashion, watered occasionally, and success be assured; when they fail to grow under such treatment the seller of them frequently gets the blame for it. Nothing is more certain than if seeds are not planted as they should be, they will probably fail to grow. The proper treatment for coarse, large seeds will smother the life out of fine ones. They are something like little chil-

dren, we must study their natures and treat them accordingly, and in this we may profit greatly from the experience of others, instead of waiting impatiently for results from our own haphazard knowledge.

The best soil for seeds is a light, rich, sandy loam; any garden soil will do if thoroughly pulverized, heated to destroy insects and noxious seeds, sufficient sand added to make it porous, and an abundance of well rotted manure worked into it. There are, however, some seeds that will do better in rather poor soil, abronia, verbena, nasturtium, and a few others.

Fine seed should never be sown deep, and if very fine should be mixed with sand, sown thinly over the surface and pressed firmly down without covering at all. Do not let the soil dry out, keep it moist until the seeds germinate, then give a light sprinkling of water every night and morning. Do not pour the water on, use a plant sprinkler, an ordinary household syringe, or a hair brush; I prefer the latter as it covers a larger surface at once. Keep the seeds in a moderately warm place, and shielded from the light until they germinate, then bring gradually into the light and sunshine. If too strong a sun is given at first the tiny plants will droop and die. Whenever the weather permits open the windows and give the plants fresh air, or on mild days carry them outside. Shield them from heavy winds and rains until the stems begin to grow thicker, and take them in at night until all danger from frost is over.

Verbenas, antirrhinums and zinnias will decay if given too much water. Do not lose patience and begin to stir up the soil if the seeds do not come up just when you expect them; they are often a little slow about starting when the weather is cold. It is better to sow only a part of each packet the first time, then if they do not grow after a reasonable period put in the rest, first studying the directions carefully. Do not allow the plants to grow too large before removing them to their permanent quarters in the flower beds.

When transplanting— but that's another story, as Kipling says, and will do some other time.

Mrs. S. H. Snider.

## OHIO EXPERIMENT STATION GREENHOUSES.

TOOK occasion recently to visit the green-house of the Horticultural Department of the Ohio State University. I went especially to see the lettuce, radishes and parsley which they are so successfully forcing. The great long beds of thrifty, crisp looking lettuce was quite an interesting sight; it fairly made one's mouth water for a dish of salad fresh from greenhouse. I had never seen the irrigation method in operation before, and now having seen it, it seems strange that it had not been introduced long ago.

The bright little radishes strongly reminded me of early summer, and after I had dined on both lettuce and radishes, I was loud in my praises of home grown summer vegetables in the winter time, and have no fears of losing my appetite for early spring vegetables because I can also gratify it during the blustering winter months.

It was also interesting to see the beds prepared for growing mushrooms. These had been made under the benches; all this otherwise waste space being utilized in this way. Curtains of coffee sack (gunny sack) was hung all about the sides and ends, to both exclude the light and retain moisture, I suppose. It will certainly be interesting to see, in the course of a few weeks, great beds of mushrooms where there seemed a place but for mold and cobwebs.

Columbus, O. MRS. W. A. KELLERMAN.

#### A COLD WINTER.

The present winter has, so far, been one of the coldest on record in this country and in Europe. A notable feature of the cold weather is that it extends far to the South. An ice gorge in the Mississippi at Memphis in January is the second time only that this is known to have occurred since the settlement of the country. Florida has been visited with severe cold far south, and the Southern trucking interests have been badly damaged. Replanting and late shipping will allow but small profits to Southern vegetable growers. At the North we do not consider a cold winter to be any particular disadvantage if the spring is not too far delayed.



# The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON, Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been completely and

## **Permanently Cured**

by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. I know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks, as the nature of the complaint required, would be found an absolute cure for the disorders I have named above."

"I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction tnan any other Pill I ever sold."—J. J. Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

### AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Every Dose Effective** 



In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. James Vick.

#### Tuberous Begonias.

I saw tuberous begonias in the parks at Albany about the middle of September. They were of varied and brilliant colors, the flowers very large and foli-age fine, the admiration of every one. They were in quite an exposed situation.

Wilmington, Del.

#### Ginseng.

Can you tell me how to propagate the seed of G. F. T., JR. ginseng?

Annin Creek, Pa.

The attempts to cultivate ginseng have never been successful. It thrives only in the conditions of its natural, wild state.

#### Olea fragrans.

Can you suggest a successful treatment for olea fragraus? I have had many of the plants, but have never had one to thrive. Mrs. M. C. P.

Will not some of our readers who have successfully raised this plant describe their mode of treatment?

#### Lilac, Snowball and Roses.

Will you please tell me if snowballs, lilac and rose bushes can be started by slips or pieces of the roots?

These plants are all propagated by cuttings, but amateurs will be apt to fail with them until they have gained experience—and experience that would probably be costly.

#### Wrong Practice with Calla.

For seven years Mrs. H. M. M. kept a calla and watered it in the growing season with boiling water, as she had been told was the right way. The plant budded but never opened a blossom. A year ago the practice was stopped and tepid water was used, and last winter it gave three blooms; this season it gave its first bloom early in December.

#### Arranging Pansies.

My favorite way for arranging pansies is in a conch shell. Mine does not leak, so I can put in considerable water, first finding the firmest position for standing the shell. Then fill the opening with damp, loose moss, in which to insert the pansy stems. A person will soon learn the prettiest manner of arrangement. Sometimes I just fill the shell with pansies. Sometimes I place rose geranium leaves or perhaps some fine grasses or the dainty gypsophila. The latter is fine grasses or the dainty gypsophila. The latter is a great favorite of mine for the "finishing touches' of bouquets, baskets, wreaths, etc.

#### Keeping Caladium esculentum.

Will you please tell me through your Magazine how to keep Caladium esculentum roots over winter, and also, how to separate young bulbs from old ones? Clearmont, Mo.

Cut off the leaves, leaving the base of the leaf-stems attached to the tuber and keep the tubers over winter in a place secure from frost; they are often kept successfully in greenhouses under the benches. The offsets should be left attached to the old bulbs until time to plant them out in spring when they can be detached and planted.

#### Lily of the Valley.

I received last season, early in January, one dozen of the pips of the Lily of the Valley. I planted them in two six-inch pots and put them out of doors; in about a week I brought them in and placed them over the kitchen range in saucers of water, turning pots of the same size over them. I kept them constantly wet, they soon began to grow, and in just three weeks from the day I received them I had two pots of as fine Lilies of the Valley as I ever saw, every pip had a bloom, and they lasted two weeks, perfuming the house. MRS. F. B.

Wilmington, Del.

#### Carnation-Ten-weeks Stock.

I am well pleased with your Magazine and would not be without it, as it gives me a great deal of advice and help through its colums. Will G. F. M., who wrote in the October number, tell us if he brings the carnation plant, from which he takes the cuttings, into the house in the fall, then takes the cuttings from it in December. I hope he will excuse my ignorance on this point and answer soon. Can some of the readers give us some advice concerning ten-weeks stock, the double variety, how to raise seed, or can cuttings be rooted, if so, how can it be done?

#### Manettia Vine.

In a former issue of the Magazine there were several inquiries about the manettia vine. Like others I, also, gave up all hope of seeing it bloom. Thinking that as it was so vigorous a grower that it might succeed by the method used by our large California vineyardists, I trimmed back the long runners and noted the effect. Six weeks after this treatment, which I supposed to be severe, I found the plant to be all that had been claimed for it. The brown leaves need to be thinned out as soon as they appear; and in regard to cultivation I can say that mine loves a rich clay loam, or as we have here, a red clay. A five gallon coal oil can with one side cut out serves as a pot in which the plant grows. The soil needs to be kept moist, but not too moist. I hope that those who have been disappointed with the manettia vine will give this method a trial. The leaves glisten as if varnished. My plant has had only five hours a day of sunlight, and for the last three months has been doing finely. Cuttings are easily grown.

CALIFORNIA FLORIST.

#### Silver-leaved Geranium.

I would like to ask if the silver-leaved geranium ever blossoms. I have had one for more than two years and there has never been a bud on it. Several of my acquaintances have them and theirs have never bloomed. I treat mine the same as I do my MRS. S.S.

The different varieties of the silver-variegated geraniums all bloom with the exception of Madame Salleroi, and we presume this is the variety referred to by our correspondent. In the case of the Madame Salleroi, the energies of the plant appear to be expended in the growth of the numerous offsets. The rapidity of multiplication in this manner serves the purpose of seed production in the economy of the plant. It would be interesting to know the history of this variety and to learn under what conditions the normal reproductive functions of the plant -blooming and seed producing-were abolished.

Snails.

I see so much that is interesting and useful in your Correspondence Department that I thought I would venture to ask a question. I have been exceedingly annoyed by snails in my garden. It has been with great painstaking that I have been able to save some flowers, some very small annuals that I have given less care have been entirely destroyed by them. Can you suggest any remedy? MISS M. E. N.

Slugs can be trapped by placing some slates or shingles about in the garden, and under them placing a little bran mash or some sliced potato or cabbage leaves. Having thus fixed the bait, go out at night with a lantern and a pail containing some salt or brine, and commence a hunt for the vermin, picking them up when found and throwing them into the pail where they will be killed by the salt. Persist in the search from night to night until the place is

I am glad to see the old fashioned perennials coming into favor again. They have always been favorites with me, as I saw and loved them when a child in the quaint old garden at my grandmother's. haps the pleasant associations connected with them is what makes the flowers so highly prized. They seem to me in keeping with the farm houses of New England, and if not desirable for the lawn, because their blooming season is so short, a border of them in the vegetable garden is an ornament to that useful attachment. The soil, too, being mellow and rich suits their tastes exactly and stimulates them to do their best. Still another point in their favor is that they have shown themselves capable of much improvement. The perennials of today are not like those of a quarter of a century ago. Hollyhocks, for example, are very unlike their ancestors, thus proving that the present age is not degenerate in all respects. I will not say too much, for the Canterbury bells and digitalis or foxglove are capable of blowing their own lovely trumpets, and perhaps will in the coming summer make many new friends, F. P. T.

#### Palms-Bignonia.

Will you kindly tell me how to care for two young palms? Do they require plenty of heat and water? Will a sunny south window in winter suit them and should they have rich soil and considerable pot room while growing?

Noticing the remarks about poisonous plants in the July number of your good Magazine I wish to inquire if the bignonia (trumpet creeper) can be classed as such. I have a fine specimen growing in my yard and have been told by several persons from different Southern States that it grows wild there and is shunned as it is certainly poisonous. Is this true? I notice it is catalogued by all florists and mentioned as being very desirable by some. It is certainly all right as far as appearance is concerned. J. A. R.

Brooklyn, N. Y

Most palms will do well as room plants with a moderate heat. The best way to water them is to give the soil in the pot a good soaking by setting the pot in a vessel of water until the whole soil is well moistened, two or three times a week will be sufficient.

The bignonia has no poisonous properties, and is a valuable ornamental climber.

Unlike Unsoluble Cocoas, which are Indigestible, and Cocoas adulterated with Starch.

# -(BEST & GOES FARTHEST)-

leaves no Sediment on the bottom of the cup.

#### Kohlrabi-Crocus and other Bulbs.

Mrs. H. L. H. inquires in the January number about cooking kohlrabi. If she will cook it just as she does turnips or cauliflower she will find it very fine. The kohlrabi has the same tender flavor of the cauliflower I think, and boiled and dressed with drawn butter is delicious.

I have come to the conclusion that crocus do not like to be forced into winter blooming. I have fine bulbs which are making good growth of leaves but no buds as yet. Lachenalia is lovely, so are brodieas and freesias.

MRS. M. A. B.

New Douglas, Ill.

#### Cinerarias From Seed.

A request was made in the Magazine that all who sowed seeds of cineraria should write of their success. Mine were sowed last May in carefully prepared soil, pulverized and sifted. When the plants were well started they were transplanted. One plant was put in a seven-inch pot, and kept in the open air during the summer. In September it was brought in and placed in a south window where it now stands, a mass of bloom. Thirty-two perfect flowers are on one stalk and more buds are opening. Another pot of the same size contains six plants; each has ten or or twelve blooms. The flowers are large, two inches in diameter, and of various colors. H. E. P. Dublin, N.-H.

#### Grandma and her Plants.

Will you allow a school girl a few lines? Mrs. Eliza V. wishes me to write a few lines for her. Her eightieth year is nearly complete and she has been for many years a constant friend to Vick. Several years ago she got from you the Bataclan geranium. From that she now has a plant three years old that has never been without a blossom since its first blooming. It is five feet three inches in height with twelve large branches, four of which are about four feet in length. It still bears great bunches of bright flowers, its faithfulness saving it from being left out. The Madam Thibaut is a great favorite. Late in the spring of '91 "grandma" got a jasmine; it began blooming in July and continued to November. This year it bloomed from June to October. Will you please tell what will make it bloom in the winter? She says she thanks you very much for the bulbs sent with the Magazine. She values the Magazine highly and the bulbs are so nice. We anticipate great pleasure from them. We all love to read the "Monthly" and to grandma it is a source of great pleasure.

Pithian, Ill.

#### Cutting Chinese Lily Bulbs.

In reply to the inquiry made by Mrs. C: F, in the December number, page 27, I will say that I think I have had enough experience this fall with these bulbs to be sure that it is a benefit to cut them. I flowered both cut and uncut bulbs and the cut ones gave me five stalks of bloom where the uncut gave two. Mrs. C. F, should take the bulbs and a sharp pen knife and cut four or five times from the top to the bottom half an inch deep, and then when the leaves start up cut through the collar, at the base of the leaves, and see how quickly they will outgrow the uncut ones. I have both single and double varieties and I consider the double superior.

I have had considerable trouble with my bulbs out of doors. It has been so warm that they will persist in coming above ground. Some five polyanthus narcissus which bloomed in the ground last spring I had to take up and pot a month ago, and I see Scilla campanulata, Triteleia violaceæ, snowflake, grape hyacinths, and now here come my Anemone fulgens which I had left in the ground as an experiment. They ground froze the next day after I discovered that they were growing and has remained so; as soon as it thaws I shall take up part and leave the rest and cover them up and see if they will be alive next spring.

MRS. M. A. B.

New Douglas, Ill.

#### Hollyhock from Seed.

In raising hollyhock I tried several times but failed utterly, but did not lose my courage, and tried and tried, again and again, and at last succeeded. Several years ago I saw these stately plants at a friend's place, and I thought it would be interesting to raise them from the seed. I bought a package of seed the following spring and planted them in shallow boxes, sowing them in rows three inches apart and a quarter of an inch deep. When the plants had made little start I set them in the border about a foot and a half apart; they grew vigorously but threw up no flower stems that season, so I thought they would

give me plentiful bloom next year. In the fall I covered them up with manure to protect them against frost, but the next spring I discovered my mistake, for not one plant was sound. The covering of manure instead of protecting them destroyed them, or rather choked them. Then I bought another package of seeds and planted them as before. The plants came up and grew vigorously, and in the fall, instead of covering them up with manure, I just left them as they stood, without any covering; still, my work was not crowned with success. Those plants which had been standing in a dry soil endured the winter very well, but those where it was wet began to rot. I decided then that hollyhocks should be planted in a dry or sandy soil, and have little or no protection in winter. Now I have no further trouble in raising I also have tried to raise them in the fall, and have been quite successful. I planted the seed in boxes in the month of September; as the young plants came up I transplanted them to the border, setting them in rows about one foot apart each way, and in the spring transplanted them wherever I would like to have them to bloom. I think it is better to raise young mants each year than to increase them by dividing the roots of old stocks, as the seeds grow very readily. Hoboken, N. J.

Amaryllis and Vallota.

My Amaryllis Johnsonii I allow to perfect its growth after blooming, and then set it in the cellar and let it rest until February. At that time it is brought up, the bulbs turned out of pot, and some of the soil removed, but don't disturb the bulbs, and then the pots are filled up with nice soil, water given, and set away in a dark place for awhile, for the roots to start. Then the pots are brought to the light, and eventually the blooms are splendid. About five years ago I seut to your house for amaryllis vallota purpurea; it grew nicely through the summer, but did not bloom. I treated it as I did Johnsonii, but, alas, when I brought it up it was dead. Must the bulbs be dried off?

L. A. C.

Des Moines, Iowa.

The treatment of amaryllis described is good and the results are good. As to the vallota, it is an autumn blooming bulb, and one which retains its foliage the year round, or in other words an evergreen. It should, therefore, be kept slightly moist during the winter season, and in a low temperature. A frost proof cellar with a light window will serve it as a wintering place, but it can be kept in the coolest part of the greenhouse or in a cool window. The bulb should not be repotted frequently, and the little bulbs which are made about the sides can be taken off without disturbing the old bulb. In potting the bulbs, bury them only about two-thirds in the soil. The best season for potting the bulbs is in the fall after blooming. If potted in the spring they do not usually bloom until the following year.

### Cultivating Celery.

I have been frequently benefited by hints and suggestions in your columns, and I wish to give the results of my experience in cultivating celery in the hope that it may benefit somebody and perhaps draw out further suggestions from your contributors. In the light of what little experience I have had, and what I have read on the subject, I shall sow seed in hotbed and try to have plants ready by middle of August. I will dig trenches a foot deep or more, four feet apart, and say fourteen inches wide. Fill up with soil and fine stable manure to within four or six inches of the top, a liberal quantity of manure; then set in two rows of plants, about sixty plants to the rod. In hoeing fill up the trench gradually. I will not bank up much till the weather begins to be cool, and will not try to bank with earth entirely, using what I can get conveniently between the rows and finishing up with boards. Should this escape the waste basket I may tell you of my onion crop. By the way, I think as we have so convenient a medium as Vick's Magazine that we might by more frequent interchange of ideas and experience be of great mutual benefit to each other.

#### Cultivating Pansies.

Will you kindly inform me how to cultivate pansies successfully? D. P. J., JR.

The raising of pansies is not difficult, but requires some care. The seeds can be sown from

January to May, and from last of July to first of September. Early sown seeds will make plants for spring blooming, while those sown later in spring will produce flowers in the autumn. Plants raised in the fall will bloom the following spring. Sow the seeds thinly in pot or flat box in light soil. In winter this can be done in the house and later in the season in hotbed, coldframe or the garden border. When the young plants have made their third leaf they should be pricked out and planted to stand about two inches apart, so as to allow plenty of room for them to develop without crowding. Do not allow the soil to become very dry, but keep the plants growing vigorously, with a full exposure to the light and a gentle heat. As soon as the weather is suitable in the spring set out the plants in moderately rich soil where they are expected to bloom. Stir the soil frequently about them as they grow, and in the fall they will be strong, stocky plants, giving some bloom, and in the following spring will bloom profusely. Fall raised plants will also bloom in the spring, but not as freely as those which are stronger.

PRIZE PUZZLE.—Last month we inserted in several leading papers this "prize puzzle,"

Take five and one and ten times ten,
Three parts of me to make,
The fourth you'll find in any book
If you are wide awake.
And when the four are found you'll see
An honored household word,
Which, in all flower-loving homes,
North, South, East, West, is heard.

Any person sending us the correct answer of the above puzzle will receive free a copy of the Poets' Number of Vick's Floral Guide, 1893. In reply to which many interesting and amusing replies were received, one of which follows:

SEYMOUR, IOWA, Jan. 9th, 1893.

V stands for five as all can see,
I stands for one we sure can be,
C is one hundred, ten times ten,
K in all books is found. What then?
Why, the first letters down each line,
They spell a word you will divine
To be the one, the honored word,
Which in flower-loving homes is heard.
So I'm O. K. and the word is VICK;
Please send the Floral Guide right quick,
Very respectfully yours,
MRS. N. C. M.
JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y

# **Scott's Emulsion**

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

## VICK'S MAGAZINE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1893.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

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One copy twenty-seven months (21/4 years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join

FREE Copies. - One free copy additional will be allowed to each club of ten (in addition to all other premi-ums and offers), if spoken of at the time the club is

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NITRATE OF SODA FOR STRAWBERRIES .-We notice in a Western journal that an experienced strawberry grower in Iowa alleges that he has trebled his yield of berries by the liberal and judicious use of nitrate of soda. Besides producing a much larger crop from its use, he finds that the berries are much larger and in every way finer and handsomer, thus commanding a far higher price.

#### EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A large number of subscriptions to Vick's Magazine will expire with this and next month's issue. Have you not been paid many times over for the light expenditure in the hints and helps which have filled our columns? We can hardly see how it can be otherwise as we have a consciousness of giving to our readers a great return for the small amount of money we ask, only 50 cents per year for the Magazine and 50 cents worth of seeds selected from Vick's Floral Guide. If it has pleased and benefited you in the past will you not renew and at once for 1893?

Vick's Magazine will continue on the up grade in improvement and be more interesting than ever. One special feature will be fair and impartial reports on all of the new seeds and plants brought out as "novelties" by any and all reliable seed houses. These will be carefully tested in our trial grounds and the results given for or against, as the case may be, with illustrations of the promises and the results in case they differ.

#### VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

The new Floral Guide for 1893 of James Vick's Sons contains much that is both new and interesting as well as offering a full line of standard seeds and plants.

It is to be regretted that the great prize competition which was anticipated and already announced to take place at the Columbian Exposition next fall, and at which they proposed to offer \$2,000 in premiums, cannot be held. It had been agreed upon that this exhibition of vegetables should be held, and space in Horticultural Hall had been assigned for it. By a later decision of the Committee on Awards no goods will be allowed to be entered for competition.

#### ORANGE JUDD.

This old and well known agricultural journalist died in Chicago December 27th, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Judd became known to the public principally in his connection with the American Agriculturist, as its editor, and afterwards its sole proprietor. In these relations he was an able writer and an enterprising publisher, and the result was that his paper became a visitor for many years at the hearthside of nearly every intelligent farmer and gardener in this country. Mr. Judd also became a publisher of agricultural books and founded a publishing house for this purpose, which is still continued under his name. Some years since he removed to Chicago and started the Orange Judd Farmer, which is a valuable weekly agricultural journal and has now a large circulation, especially through the West. Mr. Judd was an active promoter of educational interests, both by his personal efforts and by generous gifts. The agricultural community of this country is largely indebted to him for his promotion of its interests and his name should be held in honored

#### NAMES WANTED.

Every reader of Vick's Magazine has many friends and acquaintances who do not take it. Will not our readers send us the names and post office addresses of such as might become subscribers, as during the next three months the publishers desire to send out 100,000 extra numbers as sample copies to induce people to subscribe. Send by postal card or letter and you will kindly accept our thanks in advance. dress Vick Publishing Company, Rochester,

#### THE NEW MUSHROOM.

The new variety of mushroom mentioned in our January number has been submitted to the examination of Mr. Chas. H. Peck, of Albany, botanist of the New York State Museum. He has decided it to be a new species to which he has given the name Agaricus subrufescens. In his own language he says: "It seems to me to be an undescribed species, though some might prefer to consider it a variety of the common mushroom, A. campestris. But the difference in its structure, color and behavior lead me to consider it a good species, though one not very far removed from A. campestris var. rufescens. I have drawn up a description of it under the name Agaricus subrufescens, n. sp."

#### TOURNAMENT OF ROSES.

At Pasadena, California, they hold an annual Tournament of Roses in January. It was held the first week in the new year this season. Some of the features of the parade were a party of cavaliers; a tennis club in uniform, the lady members riding in a finely decorated coach, preceded by outriders; the guests of the Carlton hotel in a coach, drawn by a six-in-hand team, decorated with calla lilies, red roses and evergreens; young equestriennes in bifurcated skirts; phætons beautifully adorned with flowers; lady guests, from the Raymond House, in a buckboard drawn by white horses; sixteen frocked butchers riding burros; tastefully and elaborately flower-decked carriages; young ladies riding ponies gaily caparisoned; and many other novel and beautiful things. Such a turnout in January tells the story of the climate of that region.

As we have already received some inquiries for the spawn of this new mushroom, we will say that we have not heard of its being put on the market, though, possibly, it soon may be. It has been distributed somewhat freely from hand to hand among neighboring cultivators, and some of them will undoubtedly find it worthy of being put up in portable form. Those who are trying it, however, will want to be satisfied that it is of superior value before engaging in the circulation of it, and as these trials are yet in progress it will require some months to complete them. It must be understood that commercially the matter is yet scarcely in an initial state, and it can hardly be possible to offer the spawn in the open market before the coming summer or fall.

### Success with Flowers.

The Dingee & Conard Company at West Grove, Pa., publishes a complete illustrated "Guide To Rose Culture" containing much other information interesting and valuable to the lover of flowers. They offer to send it Free, and enclose a specimen copy of their floral magazine, "Success With Flowers," to all who make application.

#### SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

At this season of the year many parties are advertising and making unusual offers to the public. Some of these offers are almost ridiculous on their face, but they are sent out in apparent good faith and by parties who seem to have sufficient standing to make them reliable. But whatever the motive may be in issuing such offers, one thing is certain, that some of them are never fulfilled. Last spring many of our subscribers complained of not receiving what had been advertised by different parties. It. will be well for all to remember that it is impossible to get something for nothing. Advertising is expensive and it has to be paid for, and the cost of it must come from the purchaser. If an advertiser appears to offer more than you judge to be wise, it will be best to be cautious. in sending money, unless the parties are well. known firms of good standing. A little inquiry in advance may be an advantage to one who is contemplating a purchase, and it certainly will be a benefit to a reliable advertiser.

ANTI-CHOLERA VEGETABLES.—Garlic, says. the Western Druggist, has been brought out in Budapest as a remedy for cholera, the authorities at that place having been informed by a Cologne correspondent that this bulb contains a sulphur compound destructive to micro-organisms, and, further, that garlic has proven very successful in combating the epidemic at Hamburg. According to the Pharmaceutische Post, Dr. Pertik, of the Pharmacological Institute at Budapest, reports that the fresh juice in garlic. onions and horseradish quickly destroys the cholera bacillus.

### Catarrh Cannot be Cured

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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# Vick's "Charmer" Pea.

IT SWEEPS ALL BEFORE IT.

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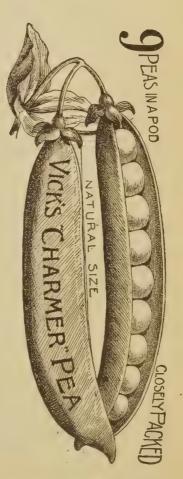
Closely Packed; Nine in a Pod.

THIS new variety of Table Pea, introduced by us last season, jumped at a bound into instantaneous favor all over the United States.

The plants stand from three and a half feet to four feet high, and bear large, long pods, mostly in pairs. The weight of the Pea compared to pod being much greater than usual, thereby producing more shelled Peas to the bushel than any other variety.

The pods are scimitar shaped and very handsome in appearance. In season it follows Little Gem and comes before Champion of England. Both for the market and family garden this Pea will be found of the HIGHEST MERIT.

Price, per packet, 15 cents; per pint, 75 cents; per quart, \$1.25.



JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

TREADING THE GRAPES IN TRANSYLVANIA. -Across the fields, from every direction, crept the ox-teams, followed by groups of peasants. Already in the wine-gardens the work had begun; the unyoked oxen lay in the pleasant shade; carts, with the wine-casks set in them, were drawn up here and there in a little open space; the white figures went to and fro among the vines; there was a buzz of voices from every side, and now and then snatches of song. Up side, and now and then snatches of song. Up and down the broad alleyways through the vine-yards we strayed, the sun burning us with fiercer heat as it rose higher and higher, the warmth and the scents of summer everywhere on the busy hillside. At each vineyard we were laden with a fresh burden of grapes, and we ate them as we went, flinging bunch after bunch to the begging gypsy children who romped at our heels. Long before noon a man with loose white trousers rolled high above his knees was jumping in every wine-cask, the juice knees was jumping in every wine-cask, the juice in rich reddish streams falling into the buckets set below. At noon the smoke from many camp kettles rose above the vines, and mingling with the sweet scents of summer was the smell

As we passed the large vineyards we saw in each little white house of the guardian a banquet spread, and around the table one of the gypsy bands from the hotel of the town stood playing. But at the smaller vineyards the cloth playing. But at the smaller vineyards the cloth was laid on the grass, or on a table under a rude shed, and here Romanies in peasant dress from the near villages were fiddling away under the trees, while men, pressing the grapes in the casks, danced wildly to the music, throwing their brown, grape-stained arms above their heads, every now and then a mad couple twirling round and round on the smooth grass; smiling Wallachs were begging us to taste the new wine; even the children in the nun's garden were pirouetting and singing, while the blackrobed sisters and the priest in cassock chalked up on the cask the number of buckets emptied

In Tuscany, when we went to the vintage, the peasants pressed the wines inside dark, gloomy cellars; in Provence, the land of "sunburnt mirth," the grapes were crushed by steam in brand-new buildings with all the latest modern improvements. It was only in Transylvania that we found the peasants dancing in the old glad, free fashion of classic days, out in the sunshine, to the sound of music.—From "To Gypwand." in the January Century. syland," in the January Century.

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MODERN STORIES, 836 Broadway, New York.

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It is now apparent to the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition that millions of people will be denied the pleasure of becoming the possessors of

# World's Fair Souvenir Coins

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

The extraordinary and growing demand for these Coins, and the desire on the part of the Directors that equal opportunities may be afforded for their purchase, have made it necessary to enlarge the channels of distribution. To relieve themselves of some responsibility, the Directors have invited

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Throughout the Nation to unite with the Banks in placing Columbian Half-Dollars on sale. This is done that the masses of the people, and those living at remote points, may be afforded the best possible opportunity to obtain the Coins.

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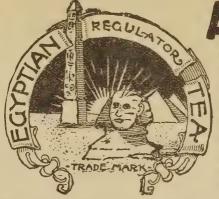
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TO ALL CORPULENT PEOPLE. whether Male or Female, Old

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A Free Package of the BEST MEDICINE in the known World will be sent prepaid to Every Reader of This Paper who is SICK or AILING. A Positive, Speedy and Per-

manent Cure for Constipation and All Diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, BILiousness, rheumatism, corpulency, gout. NERVOUS DEBILITY and CONSUMPTION.

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from which CONSTIPATION and all other Physical Miseries arise, is surely and speedily overcome by the use of a Wonderful but Harmless Remedy.

Carefully and Act Promptly!! Read CONSTIPATION DEFINED. ECYPTIAN RECULATOR TEA

SOUND IDEAS AND FACTS.

EVERYBODY knows that food is required for the growth and preservation of our bodles. Every day nature requires a supply of nourishment to support life; and by the Digerlye organs, the nutrument is extracted from the food we eat. After the nutritive properties have been absorbed from the food it becomes foul, offensive matter, requiring prompt excrement from the body When the bowels fail to promptly and properly earry off this disagreeable and poisonous mass, it is called CONSTIPATION.

The celebrated Dr. WURTBURG, of Berlin, defines Constipation as follows:
"Constipation.—Sluggish or incomplete action in evacuating the bowels; the inability of the lower intestines to expel the alvine discharges: the putrid matter often remaining in the twelstern of the constitution o

When this effete and poisonous matter remains in the system it poisons and contaminates every organ with which it comes in contact.

IT COMES IN CONTACT WITH The Stomach, Liver, Heart, and all Vital Organs.

HOW DOES IT DO THIS? The blood becomes poisoned, and its circulation through our entire system, it carries the poison from this foul, effete matter to every organ and tissue in the body.

It is from this cause that we have "Blood Disorders," which cause Rheumatism, Nouralgia, Sics Headache, pains in all parts of the body, Running Sores, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles and all Skin Diseases. The blood, becoming thick and overladened with the poisonous impurities, is unable to supply the tissues with proper nourishment, and consequently they become deranged and unhealthy; or the blood becomes so clogged up that the impurities burst through the skin in the shape of boils, pimples and skin diseases.

Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Kidney and Bladder Diseases are all brought about by the Digestive Apparatus being deranged by coming directly in contact with the effect foul matter in the bowels. Even the lungs are affected by Constipation, causing Lung Trouble and Consumption.

Premature Cld Age, Lack of Youthful Energy, Beauty and Vigor, Sallow Complexion and Haggard, Careworn Look, are all due to this one baneful curse, Constipation.

Quoting the words of Dr. Heinemann, we have the views of one of the greatest authorities of the age on this question:

"It is Constipation (retention of faces), though often unsuspected, that steals from our mades their freshness and beauty, taking away the lustre from their eyes and the glow from their cheeks, causing the weaknesses peculiar to the female sex and giving them the haggard, worm out look and diminished form when they should be in the best of health. It is Constipation, that is she plunderer which robs the manily etrength and vigor from men, giving them the fretful ugly disposition and their listless ways and habits.

An extract from QUAIN'S DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE is as follows:

An extract from QUAN'S DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE is as follows:

"Constipation is a prominent symptom in diseases of the stomach, of the liver, of the heart, inducing congestion of the portal system and of the nervous system, as well as in connection with diabetes, excessive perspiration, prolonged factation and or both of the following conditions of the construction of the portal system and or both of the following conditions of the system and or both of the following conditions of the system and the content of the large intestine from deficient secretion, for two active absorption of fluid from the intestinal tract. 2.—Impaired contraction of the mustrular three of the large intestine."

How can we rid ourselves of the bothersome Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Sour Stomach; cure ourselves of Malaria, Liver Complaint, etc.; drive away the Rheumstic and Neuralgic Pains and Sick Headache; relieve ourselves of Pimples and all Skin Eruptions and the Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth and Objectionable Breath? How can we remove the Haggard Look, and bring back the beautifully tinted complexion, and build up the wasting form; and how can we cleanse the blood of all its impurities? Only by first removing the cause and continuing the use of the remedy which will accomplish this.

Is an absolute and permanent cure for Constipation and all Diseases arising therefrom. It is not a purgative. It simply acts in a manner which assists nature and alids to regulate the Liver and Bowels.

It is purely vegetable and contains no opiates or narcotice; but is merely a mild, yet thorough agent in compelling the organs to perform their proper functions. It acts upon the entire Digestive organs and Nutritive system, stimulating the whole to complete and healthy action.

"The importance of laving the Digestive organs and Nutritive System in a perfectly healthy and easily working condition, as well as the organs of Circulation and Secretion, cannot be over-estimated." Follor.

To sum it up as concisely as possible, the properties of the simple combination of roots, grasses and leaves which enter into the composition of this Tea are three-fold: 1st—To evacuate the faces and gases, which, distending the large intestine, thwarf peristaltic action. 2d—To tone the wall-of the bowels and thus prevent re-accumulation of faces and the products of their decomposition: to increase the flow of intestinal mucus, and thus guard against further constipation. 8d—To thoroughly cleanse every organ and tissue in the body and put them in a purely healthy condition.

Can all this be accomplished by one dose? No!. This remedy does not perform miracles. Can it be accomplished by a week's use? No, it cannot. Can it be accomplished by one package of the Tea? Yes, it can. One package contains enough Tea for eight weeks' use, which is ample time for putting the system in condition to insure against further attacks of Constipation, and to eradicate all impurities.

CORPULENCY.

CORPULENCY.

Although it is not generally so considered, obesity is a serious affliction. Not only does it cause the sufferers to become more or less of a spectacle on the street or in society, but what is far more serious, it is an affection which predisposes in a sufferer to Heart Troubles, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Gout, etc., and all Inflammatory Diseases. The reason for this is the fatty particles are not healthy. The flesh which should be solid muscle and tissue is flabby, and contains an immense amount of water. There is a lack of red blood corpuscles. In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and by curing yourself of this disease (Corpuscles, In fact obesity is a disease; and the fact of the learn, of the learn of th

REMEMBER that EGYPTIAN REGUand permanently cure you of Constipation, Liver
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Special attention is given to Cancer. The treatment is based upon the theory recently embodied in papers read by Prof. V. Mosetig-Moorhoof before the Royal and Imperial Association of Physicians of Vienna, namely: That as the cell elements in cancer have much less vitality than those of sound flesh, it is possible to attack them without injuring surrounding healthy cells, or the general well-being of the patient. The remedies employed at Hornellsville, although as harmless as those of Vienna are far more effective—wholly removing the odor of the growth within twenty-four hours, and causing the diseased tissue to shrink to a hard dry eschar until it is crowded out by healthy healing granulations. There is no poulticing or sloughing, no running sores or foul odors. It is the only known remedy that reaches and expels every cancerous cell.

For references and other information address the resident physician,

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WINTER PEARS.—Summer is conspicuous for its variety of fruits, and winter for its paucity of them. Every one expects to have winter apples, and a few people keep winter grapes; but who puts down a supply of winter pears? Yet winter pears are as easy to grow as the summer and fall kinds, and of good varieties there are a score or more. Some of them keep as readily as apples. \* \* \* We find in our Boston market in mid-winter such varieties as Anjou, Bosc, Dana's Hovey and the like, alongside with Lawrence, Nelis and other strictly winter varieties. Still, it is important to recognize a distinct difference, and this is in favor of the winter kinds. Doubtless the fall kinds can be successfully kept for an indefinite time in a temperature about at the freezing point, coming out fair and with little or no shrinkage. But they have not had the natural ripening process, and as a consequence all lack flavor. We may be thankful that we have a sufficient number of late-keeping varieties which require only ordinarily good treatment to bring them into prime condition throughout the winter. Lawrence, for example, scarcely requires more care than winter apples, and in most soils it produces as regularly and abundantly as the apple.

Our treatment of the fruit is simple. The picking is done on a clear, dry day, into bushel boxes, as late in the fall as the weather will per-mit. The fruit is then stored in a cool, rather moist cellar. If the temperature can be kept near the freezing point, even the Lawrence may be kept along through January and the Josephine into May. As the fruit is wanted, either for the table or for market, it should be placed in drawers in a warm room for about 10 days before it is used. This will hasten the ripening process, and secure the right flavor in the fruit .- W. C. Strong, in American Gardening for January,

Check

Number

#### IMPORTANT TO FLESHY PEOPLE.

We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small ex-It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Stillings Circulating Library, s36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.



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